

CARTSNEWS

The Official Journal of the Carolina Token Society

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May 2012

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Hello to all CARTS members,

I hope everyone is enjoying a nice spring. And I hope everyone is planning on coming to the spring **CARTS meeting in Clemmons, NC on May 12th**. I look forward to seeing everyone there and to some exonomic buying and selling. See opposite for directions and a map.

There is a benefit auction planned for this meeting and a list of the auction items is printed in this issue. If you are interested in any of the auction lots, but cannot make the meeting, fear not. Just submit a mail bid for each lot to Don Bailey and those bids will be executed for you at the meeting by Don. Any lots won by that method will be mailed to the winning bidder(s).

Have a Happy Spring,
Tony Chibbaro, President, CARTS

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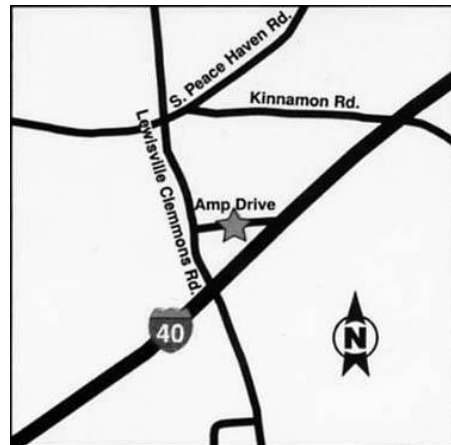
Comments, suggestions, reactions, (maybe even) criticism, will be gratefully accepted. Let us know!
Articles, New Finds, Announcements, and Classifieds to Don Bailey only! Dues to Bob King only!

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

First, on Saturday, May 12 the spring CARTS meeting will be held from 9:00AM to 1:00PM at the Holiday Inn Express, 6320 Amp Drive, Clemmons, NC. This is on Interstate 40 just west of Winston-Salem – directions are as follows.

From East-bound I-40: Take Exit 184, turn left, cross over bridge, turn right on Amp Drive between “I Bambini” and the Mobile Station.

From West-bound I-40: Take Exit 184, turn right at the end of the ramp, turn right on Amp Drive.



Next, most members have paid their dues for 2012. Some however have neglected to do so. Therefore, please look at the box immediately below. If you see a red “X” in that box, this will be your last issue of CARTSNEWS unless dues are paid.



Finally, look carefully at the list of items in the benefit auction on page 8. If you see things you like, you may bid by mail. If you so choose send bids to Don Bailey (address opposite) no later than May 10. **See you in Clemmons!**

TO CLEAN OR NOT TO CLEAN?

Chuck Stroud

Everyone who collects tokens has their own opinion about how to preserve the value of their collection. Should this material obscuring the details of the obverse be brushed away? Should I wash it in mild dish soap? Will it hurt to use a paper towel on the surface? Or maybe some toothpaste will get rid of some of the accumulated dirt and grime? Will the surface be damaged by mild acid or base solutions? Will this diminish the value?

I am very new to the hobby, and will celebrate just one year of token collecting in May. My anniversary will forever be etched in my memory. I picked up a sample of some collectible tokens from a friend on Saturday morning May 13, 2011. It was a small bag of about seventy dark, musty, and generally ugly items. There is a smell that lingers on metal that has been close to a cutting torch. These things were disagreeable, but it was an investment opportunity. I wanted to be fair, and paid the price asked.

I had sent an email to a person that I had met only briefly at the SCANA Show in Greenville in February. The secretary of my local coin club had recommended this person. She said that he knew a lot about the kind of tokens that I had just purchased. Time is of the essence, he said. Someone else may have a lot of what you have, and the sooner you get them into capable hands, the sooner you can recover your investment. I sold eight of these precious Cowpens Mills Store trade tokens before an hour had elapsed. For a song, an antique store owner and his wife purchased the eight. There might be some hope for an inexperienced token trader after all. That same evening, I met a tall gentleman at a McDonalds in Spartanburg and allowed him to purchase the majority of my holdings for a reasonable profit. They were not cleaned, just washed in soap and water and dried. I had twelve tokens remaining.

Of these twelve remaining tokens, I tried cleaning one of the Dollar Tokens. It started out looking like the picture below.



BEFORE

I am an old NROTC graduate and had some Brasso in the pantry. Using this cleaner, I achieved this quite unsatisfactory result.



AFTER

The second attempt was to soak a 25¢ token in vinegar. This loosened some of the surface corrosion, but did not leave the coin clean or shiny. Some of us are suckers for shiny objects. I then applied some techniques that would make a coin collector faint. I used steel wool, very fine 0000 grade, to apply the copper cleaner. It removed most of the corrosion and left telltale tracks on the raised surfaces.

Not to be discouraged, I soaked one of each denomination in a bath of boiling vinegar. When it was cooled and rinsed, much of the surface of, some of, the tokens was taken to a spotted and unsavory color akin to burned skin. Once again, I had to resort to applying copper cleaner and then polishing with silver polish. Not for the weak of heart or the investor of upward of a hundred dollars for a single token.

I was pleased and astonished to see "my" Cowpens Mills Store \$1.00 token for sale, and then sold, on Ebay

for over Eighty Dollars. The Ebay picture is no longer available, but shows that the token was cleaned.

I now use a six step process to make the tokens that I have in my collection look as close to mint condition as possible. The Cowpens Mills Store was closed soon after the 1933 token shown here was received and placed in the safe.

1. Wash to remove surface dirt and grime. On brass, dish detergent works well.



2. Coat with a paste of baking soda, and allow to stand for about 15 minutes.



3. Rinse and allow to react with a mixture of white vinegar and water. Another 15 minutes.



4. Rinse and apply a paste of Barkeepers Friend.

5. Rub the paste into each surface with thumbs until the desired cleaning is accomplished



6. Dry and evaluate, should I keep it or sell it? TOO Clean or NOT too Clean?



The material cleaned here has been limited to brass. No aluminum or white metal tokens were harmed in the writing of this article. Follow your own best judgment when you own the collectible.

I have cleaned the majority of items that I have sold on line, and if you want the uncleaned variety, just whistle. I enjoy this hobby.

Chuck Stroud is a retired advertising specialties dealer from Gaffney, South Carolina. He has posted coins and tokens for sale on eBay under Mill Store T

BBC MAVERICK POINTS TO WALHALLA'S FOUNDERS

Tony Chibbaro

Of all the ways that the different towns and cities in South Carolina have been founded, one of most interesting is that of Walhalla in Oconee County. To say that Walhalla was a "planned" town is a bit of an understatement. In fact, the idea for the town came into existence a full seven years before its actual incorporation. The town's roots lay in the formation of the German Colonization Society of Charleston in 1848. The Society, formed for the expressed intention of providing land for German immigrants, purchased over 17,000 acres of land in Pendleton District (later Oconee County) in December of 1849. The area was surveyed and lots were drawn up in 1850, when the first of the settlers moved to what would be named Walhalla ("garden of the gods" in German).

One of the first to move to the area was Diedrich Biemann, one of the organizers of the German Colonization Society and also its Secretary from 1860 to 1874. Biemann, a German immigrant who settled in the Charleston area in 1840, was one of the first to buy an individual lot from the Society. He proceeded to construct the first house in Walhalla, a crude log hut hastily erected in late 1850.



Diedrich Biemann (1816-1891) with his wife Catherine Marie Henerretta Dahnken Biemann, circa 1885.

Over the succeeding years Biemann would figure prominently in the building of the town. He was operating a hotel there by 1860, and later opened a distillery and brewery. Biemann's Hotel, as it was named, was expanded a couple of times, reaching a total of 72 rooms and capable of hosting 100 guests. The large, three-storied wooden structure (shown below), also housed a saloon, a billiard room, and a bowling alley. After Pendleton District was divided into present-day Oconee and Pickens Counties, Biemann served as the first state senator from Oconee County (1868-1872). He also served an additional two terms in the 1880s.



Biemann's Hotel, circa 1885.

Biemann's Hotel played host to a number of prominent citizens, including the President of the German Colonization Society, John A. Wagener. Wagener, a German immigrant himself, was the driving force behind the Society. Noting the influx of German citizens into South Carolina in the 1840s due to political instability in some parts of Germany, he and his friends founded the Society and financed the purchase of the land which would become Walhalla. Wagener later served during the Civil War as a Colonel in the German Artillery, commanding the forces in Fort Walker on Port Royal Island. (The famous Battery Wagener on Morris Island was named after him.) He was also elected mayor of Charleston in 1871. On August 29, 1876, however, he was visiting the town which he helped to found when he fell ill and died in Biemann's Hotel.

One interesting aspect of another of Biemann's business ventures – his distillery – concerns the story of Lewis R. Redmond, nicknamed the "King of the Moonshiners". Redmond lived in Transylvania County, North Carolina, right across the state line from Oconee County. In the 1870s, he and a group of fellow moonshiners resisted the new liquor taxes imposed by the federal government by summarily refusing to pay them. The government naturally sent revenue agents into the area, seeking to arrest Redmond and his friends. On March 1, 1876, Redmond shot and killed Alfred Duckworth, a U.S. Deputy Marshall, in an altercation near his home. Redmond, originally wanted only for failure to pay

taxes but now wanted for murder and other crimes, fled to Pickens County, SC for a period of time. Almost arrested there a few years later, he ventured back into North Carolina, hiding out near Bryson City. Finally, in April of 1881, he was arrested in a gunfight there. Imprisoned for several years in a federal facility in New York, some influential politicians and a sympathetic journalist prevailed upon a lenient judge to secure his release. Redmond was later pardoned and was hired in 1886 by Diedrich Biemann to run his distillery in Walhalla. The moonshiner's liquor, now made legally in Biemann's distillery, was named "Redmond's Hand Mash", and was well-received locally, as well as throughout the state. Charleston liquor wholesaler, F.W. Wagener (a younger brother of John A. Wagener), purchased all that Redmond could make, and marketed it across the South.



This interesting history is all prelude to the token shown immediately above. The 5¢ token features a Brunswick-Balke-Collender pool table reverse and was struck on a 25mm octagonal brass planchet. It was obtained locally, from a fellow CARTS member who had purchased it along with another unlisted South Carolina billiard token. The obverse was struck with a two-part compound die of a type which has been given the designation "slug plate" by some researchers. Through the use of a newly published reference, I was able to identify not only the token maker, but also the time period during which the token was struck. Richard Greever, in his landmark book *Slug Plate Dies: A Study*, identifies the maker as C.H. Hanson of Chicago and the time period as 1889-1891. This fits in nicely with the time line of Biemann's businesses. Mercantile directories reveal listings for Biemann's hotel business as early as 1860, his distillery as early as 1876, and his saloon as early as 1877. The brewery is first mentioned in 1886. The billiard room and bowling alley were not listed in the business directories I consulted, but were mentioned in other historical references. Directory listings for Biemann's Hotel disappeared in 1894, three years after Diedrich's death in 1891. One source reveals that the hotel was operated for three years by Biemann's widow, but that the family lost control of the hotel in 1894. Seeing that the token was struck between 1889

and 1891, one can speculate that it was struck near the end of Diedrich Biemann's life or shortly after his death. This token is the seventh different BBC pool table reverse token attributable to South Carolina.

North Carolina Collector

Buyer of NC Singles or Collections
State sections of B&D for sale/trade
Trader list for all state tokens
Enthusiastic researcher
Robert S. King, 709 Cardinal Dr.
Brevard, NC 28712
828-883-8028 tokenadict@citcom.net

Want to buy southern states tokens. You price or I will make an offer, your choice. I don't make flea market offerws. Pay top dollar for tokens I need and top wholesale for tokens I have.

I want mavericks and one is fine. Give me A chance, we will make a deal.

Want to buy R. G. Dun and Bradstreets
1963 & newer
1882, 1884 & 1897
Need a full book for 1910, 1911 or 1912

NEW N.C. DAIRY FIND

Lamar Bland



3 QT / SURRY DAIRY MT. AIRY // (blank) —
incuse, and gray in color.

This 3 quart Surry Dairy tag from Mt. Airy is unusual in its tin composition and size of 53 millimeters (a full 15 mm larger than a Morgan silver dollar). It is unlisted in Mel Reiter's catalogue of dairy tokens. Also, it did not appear in the Holabird-Kagin Americana lot of 37 North Carolina Dairy Tokens (Reiter's) auctioned in November, 2011.

NEW FINDS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Tony Chibbaro

(It is not often that new tokens from the same general geographic area of South Carolina come to light within a matter of weeks, much less from two towns only 8 miles apart. But the really interesting thing about these two new finds is that neither town can be found on a present day map, as the land upon which they once sat is now part of the Savannah River Nuclear Weapons Site.)

A lot of newspaper ink has been spilled over the last 60 years on the topic of the Savannah River Nuclear Weapons Site. Numerous articles have been written – some pro, mostly con – in such venues as *The Aiken Standard*, *The Augusta Chronicle*, *The State*, and even *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. Quite a few of the articles expressed negative views of the SRS (short for Savannah River Site, as it's now officially called) and focused on the human costs of constructing the "Bomb Plant" (the name which the locals used). These exposés highlighted the pain and suffering inflicted upon the local population which, in the early 1950s, was forced by the federal government to give up their homes and livelihoods and move to new locations. A total of 310 square miles of Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale counties was expropriated by the government through its "power of eminent domain" and handed over to the Atomic Energy Commission. The populations of entire towns were forced to relocate, including the inhabitants of Ellenton, Leigh, Dunbarton, Meyers Mill, Robbins, and Hawthorne, as well as scores of farms and other smaller communities.

Located in the southernmost tip of Aiken County on the mainline of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway, Ellenton was a thriving little town in 1950. Boasting a population of 532 people and supporting a total of 23 merchants, Ellenton was the largest of the communities affected by the construction of the Savannah River Site. One of the merchants doing business in Ellenton at the time was the Cassels Company, Incorporated. Operating in a building nicknamed "The Long Store" because it ran the entire

length of a city block, area residents were able to purchase anything they needed in one convenient location. After all, the store's slogan was "we sell everything from a sword to a toothpick."



Interior of "The Long Store" circa 1950, picturing an informal town meeting discussing the future construction of the Savannah River Plant. Seated to the right of the stove (in white shirt and tie) is storeowner Mike Cassels, Jr.

The predecessor of this firm had been established by Horace M. Cassels in 1890. Cassels was the prototypical "town father," in that he founded several different business ventures over the years and, through them, was responsible for significantly improving the lives of his fellow Ellentonians. At one time or another Cassels operated a sawmill (1892-1914), a cotton gin (1908-1927), a fertilizer company (1921-1927), a general store (1890-1932), and a dairy farm. He was also responsible for building the town's electrical system (1929), as well as the first automatic-dial telephone network in the entire state.



It was to my surprise not only to find a trade token of H.M. Cassels listed on eBay in March of this year, but that it would also lead to a whole set of Cassels' tokens. The octagonal, aluminum token of \$1.00 denomination on eBay was listed in my book on South Carolina tokens, but I did not own an example and I was eager to obtain it. After becoming the winning bidder, I noted that the same eBay seller posted another of Cassels' tokens for sale. I contacted him by phone and learned that he had obtained a small group of nine of these tokens recently and still had seven of them. We negotiated a price and I became the new owner of the group, which included four unlisted denominations. The new tokens (pictured above) are all octagonal in shape and are made of aluminum. The 5¢ token measures 21mm, the 10¢ token measures 25mm, the 25¢ token measures 29mm, while the 50¢ token measures 32mm.

It is interesting to note that just a few months earlier I had obtained a new token from another of the towns that had been obliterated by the construction of the SRS. Pictured below is a 35mm one-dollar piece from the Calmar Lumber Company of Robbins, SC. The town of Robbins was also situated on the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway, a scant eight miles south of Ellenton in Barnwell County.

The Calmar Lumber Company was not as long-lived as the business concerns of H.M. Cassels, however. The company was incorporated in Spartanburg on April 6, 1909 with a working capital of \$20,000. J.B. Martin was identified as president of the firm and J.W. Calvert was shown as its secretary. Business headquarters were

in Spartanburg, perhaps along with a retail lumberyard, while the company's sawmill was at Robbins. The firm was only in business for 4 years, as directory listings disappear by 1913. The company's assets may have been purchased by the Boyte-Tucker Lumber Company of Monroe, NC as this new firm appears in the mercantile directories as operating a sawmill in Robbins the same year that Calmar's listing disappears.



(For the collector who would like to own a piece of South Carolina history from this area, I would like to point out that there are additional tokens from towns demolished when the SRS was built. Other token issuers from Ellenton include Ashley Mills Plantation, the Ashley Co., and M.F. Bush. In addition, the Kendall Lumber Co. of Donora, the Leigh Banana Case Co. of Leigh, the Southern States Lumber Co. of Dunbarton, and J.E. Adams of Kathwood also issued tokens. Those of the Kendall Lumber Co. and the Leigh Banana Case Co. are more often encountered in the marketplace than the others.)

REMEMBER THE MAY 12 CARTS MEETING IN CLEMMONS, NC

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED

DID YOU KNOW THAT 197 NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESSES ORDERED INGLE SYSTEM TOKENS? 48 of those businesses don't have a token reported to date. Please report every one of your Ingle Tokens to Bob King for listing. Thanks. Bob King, 709 Cardinal Drive, Brevard, NC 28712-4260 838-883-8028 tokenaddict@citcom.net

I WANT ANY AND ALL UNLISTED SOUTH CAROLINA TOKENS. Will pay what it takes to add tokens to my collection. Still looking for nice tokens from Pacolet Mfg. Co. and Clifton Mfg. Co. Tony Chibbaro, PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127, email: chibbaro@mindspring.com, cell phone: 803-530-3668.

CARTS FUND RAISING AUCTION

1. Cowpens Mill Store / (dingbat) / 1933 / (dingbat) / Not Transferable // Good For / 25¢ / In / Merchandise / Only – R, Br, 28mm
2. Lee Watkins / (ornament) / & Co. / Andrews / N. C. // Good For / \$1.00 / In Merchandise – Oct, Br, 32mm
3. F. W. Poe Mfg Co / Good For / 100 / Cents / In Mdse. / Greenville, S. C. // (same) – Sq, Br, 27mm
4. F. W. Poe Mfg Co / Good For / 5 / Cents / In Mdse. / Greenville, S. C. // (same) – Gear Shaped, Br, 21mm
5. Union Buffalo Mills Store / 25 / (“U” cut out) / Union, S. C. // (Orco reverse) – R, Br, 24mm
6. Fort Jackson / (star) S. C. (star) // (Shield with arrow through figure eight) – R, Br, 21mm
7. (design) Charlotte / Shout / (**in very tiny letters**) a month of art & soul // (star) Non Refundable (star) / (figure of number “1” with word “one” across) / HM / No Cash Value – R, Br, 25mm
8. Coats, N.C.: Red tin Coats Gin Co. cotton bale tag, numbered
9. Ora Mill Store / 1 / Shelby, N.C. // (Orco design) – R, Br, 18mm
10. Buy-Sell-Trade-Winston-Salem, N. C. / American-Foreign-Variety-Tokens-Errors / Byron’s Old Coins // United States of America-Great seal / (seal pictorial) – R, Br, 26mm.
11. (Burlington, N.C.): Byrd’s / Food Center // Bottle / Return / Only / 40c – R, (pink plastic)
(Home office is in Burlington, stores also are in southern Virginia.)
12. (Japan): Officers / Johnson A. F. B. / Club // (blank) – R, Br, 30mm.
13. (Japan): Johnson / Air Base / Rocker / Club // (pipe-smoking man in rocker) / (chevron) Rocker Club – R, Br, 18mm.
14. (Hillsborough, N.C.): Triangle Sportsplex (Shark pictorial) (game token)
15. (New Hampshire): Old Man of the Mountain (large aluminum pictorial of the stone profile, since collapsed) // The Granite State’s Lottery Commission.
16. Foresters Nu-Way Service / North / Wilkesboro / N. C. // Good Only When Returned With Bottle / 5¢ / Deposit – R, Wm(?), 21mm
17. (Ripon, WI) Ronnie’s / \$7.50 / Ripon // (blank) – R, Al, 32mm
18. Art Roach Tavern / Wilson, Wis // Good For 5¢ In Trade – R, Br, 21mm (center hole as made)
19. Hendersonville, N. C. / City of Four Seasons // (apple picture) – R, Br, 22mm
20. Mayfair Mill Store / 5 / Arcadia, S. C. // (Orco Reverse) – R, Wm, 19mm (cut out)

CARTS Membership and Dues: Application for membership in CARTS is invited from anyone interested in the exonomia of the two Carolinas. Annual dues are \$10.00 and should be mailed to the treasurer, Bob King. Checks should be made payable to CARTS.

CARTSNEWS: CARTSNEWS, the newsletter of CARTS, is published four times per year in February, May, August, and November.

Advertising: Each member is encouraged to submit one classified ad per issue. These ads are free to members. Free ads should be no more than 50 words in length. No ads will be run continuously; a new ad must be submitted for each issue. The editor reserves the right to edit ads for length and any ad thought not to be in the best interest of the hobby will be rejected.

Paid advertising is also solicited. The rate per issue for paid ads is as follows. One quarter page \$3.00, one half page \$6.00, and full page \$11.00. Any paid advertising, along with payment, should be sent to the editor by the fifteenth of that month before the month of issue. So, for example, advertising copy for the May issue should be received by the editor by April 15. Camera ready copy will be accepted, but the editor will also compose ads from your rough copy if you desire. As with free advertising the editor may reject any ad thought not in the best interest of CARTS or the hobby at large.